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Agenda item 91 (b)

Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly: Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Egypt, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Sudan, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the use of nuclear weapons poses the most serious threat to the survival of mankind,

Bearing in mind the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 8 July 1996 on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*,[1]

Convinced that a multilateral, universal and binding agreement prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons would contribute to the elimination of the nuclear threat and to the climate for negotiations leading to the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons, thereby strengthening international peace and security,

Conscious that some steps taken by the Russian Federation and the United States of America towards a reduction of their nuclear weapons and the improvement in the international climate can contribute towards the goal of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Recalling that paragraph 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly[2] states that all States should actively participate in efforts to bring about conditions in international relations among States in which a code of peaceful conduct of nations in international affairs could be agreed upon and that would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

[1] A/51/218, annex; see also *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons, Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 1996*, p. 226.

[2] See resolution S-10/2.

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Reaffirming that any use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of th Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity, as declared in r resolutions 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 33/71 B of 14 December 197 34/83 G of 11 December 1979, 35/152 D of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 I o 9 December 1981,

Determined to achieve an international convention prohibiting th development, production, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons, leading to the ultimate destruction,

Stressing that an international convention on the prohibition of the use o nuclear weapons would be an important step in a phased programme towards th complete elimination of nuclear weapons, with a specified framework of time,

Noting with regret that the Conference on Disarmament, during its 200 session, was unable to undertake negotiations on this subject as called for in Gener Assembly resolution 60/88 of 8 December 2005,

1. *Reiterates its request* to the Conference on Disarmament to commenc negotiations in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiti the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances;

2. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the Gener Assembly on the results of those negotiations.